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in college, it seems to me perhaps as good an epitome as we possess, within so narrow limits, of the facts and principles of organic evolution.

FRANK R. LILLIE.

*Produits aromatiques artificiels et naturels.* By GEORGES F. JAUBERT, Docteur ès Sciences, ancien Préparateur de Chimie à l'École Polytechnique. (Encyclopédie scientifique des Aide-Mémoire.) Petit in-8. Pages 169.

This is the sequel to the author's previous book 'Matières odorantes artificielles' (reviewed in this JOURNAL, XI., 710), and resembles it closely in all respects. The former volume contained the nitro and halogen derivatives, phenols, and aldehydes; while, in the present one, the remaining odoriferous substances are grouped in the following chapters:

- I. Aromatic alcohols (34 listed).
- II. Aromatic acids and their derivatives (70 listed).
- III. Terpenes (22 listed).
- IV. Camphors (20 listed).
- V. Terpene alcohols, aldehydes, and acids (10 listed). This includes such compounds as geraniol, citral and ionone, but no terpene acids are mentioned.

There are in all 169 pages—41 pages of text (including the Preface), 121 pages of tables, and 7 pages of index.

No one could guess from the title just what might be the scope of this book, and most chemists, even after a careful examination, will still be in doubt as to what the author is endeavoring to tabulate, for many of the compounds listed are 'aromatic' only to the extent of containing a benzene nucleus and have not the remotest interest in perfumery, although the author's idea of a perfume seems to be different from that of most chemists, since he says on page 48: "Les acides benzoïque et cinnamique sont à l'état pur des parfums puissants."

The column in the tables headed 'Literature and Patents' is unsatisfactory, being either meagre and not up to date, or else merely a reference to some larger work and not to the original article at all; while, in spite of the heading, not a single patent reference is given in the entire book.

By endeavoring to expand to two volumes what could much better have been given in one, the author has been forced to introduce a large

amount of wholly extraneous material, and has thus completely defeated the main object of memory aid, which is to present the important facts concisely and entirely free from all that is either irrelevant or of only remote interest.

MARSTON TAYLOR BOGERT.

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*The Compendious Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis* of C. W. ELIOT and F. H. STORER, as revised by W. R. NICHOLS. Nineteenth edition, newly revised by W. B. LINDSAY, Professor of general and analytical chemistry in Dickinson College, and F. H. STORER, Professor of agricultural chemistry in Harvard University. New York, D. van Nostrand Co. 1899. Pp. 202. Price, \$1.25.

It is now over thirty years since the first edition of this book was published, and throughout this time it has held its place as one of the best simple manuals. The present edition is thoroughly modern and satisfactory. It is the avowed scheme of the editors to give but one method for each separation, and considering the elementary nature of the book their choice of methods must be commended. In its present form 'Eliot and Storer' will maintain its past reputation.

E. RENOUF.

*Victor von Richter's Organic Chemistry or Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds.* Edited by PROFESSOR R. ANSCHÜTZ, University of Bonn. Authorized translation by EDGAR F. SMITH, Professor of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania. Third American from the eighth German edition. Vol. II. Carbocyclic and Heterocyclic Series. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Sons & Co. 1900. Pp. 671. Price, \$3.00.

The first volume of this book was reviewed in SCIENCE, Vol. IX., p. 729. The praise given to the first volume should be extended to the second. One needs merely to open the volume at random and read, to recognize the merits of the book. The chapters on diazo compounds, on azines, on terpenes, on quinones are notable examples of thoroughness, and of the amount of recent research often condensed into a few lines.

It must be noted that this is not a book for